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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AS LITTLE CHILDREN.

"As a fond mother, when the day is o'er,
Leads by the hand her little child to bed,
Half willing, half reluctant to be led,
And leaves his broken playthings on the floor,
Still gazing at them through the open door,
Nor wholly reassured and comforted
By promises of others in their stead,
Which, though more splendid, may not please him more.
So Nature deals with us, and takes away
Our playthings one by one, and by the hand
Leads us to rest so gently that we go
Scarcely knowing if we wish to go or stay,
Being too full of sleep to understand
How far the unknown transcends the
the what we know."
—Longfellow.

SENATOR MAHONE.

Senator Mahone is the head, shoulders and front of the liberal movement in Virginia. It is doubtful if there is any other member of the Senate whose leadership in his State is more clearly defined; or who has at his back a more powerful and devoted constituency of "brave men and true;" of whose ascent from a private station in life to the exalted position he now occupies has been more rapid and brilliant.

Certainly there is no Senator on this continent who has made and unmade more political fortunes; who has inaugurated more governors, judges, and high functionaries, and at the same time reddened almost to pity the astute and arrogant leaders who have conspired to effect his overthrow.

He is the only leader Virginia, in her latter days, has produced, whose genius has been equal to the conception of any measure to relieve and improve her people, or whose energy, ability, and power has been equal to the execution of a grand and enlightened measure of human liberty, progress, and happiness when conceived for them.

Those leaders who have tried and failed to benefit Virginia in the past are to-day opposed to General Mahone because he lifts the laurel from their brow and snatches the sceptre from their incompetent hands.

They resort to every means jealousy suggests to besmirch him; but his fame rises over the walls of prejudice, springs upon the ambient air, and goes ringing down the corridors of time to teach nations yet unborn the story of his achievements.

In every State where Bourbonism trembles upon its brazen throne, where the bulwarks of hate and oppression crumble beneath the sun of Ansterlitz, shining upon the arms of liberalism, the hero of the movement is an idol Mahone.

North Carolina, Georgia, Texas, and other Southern States have their ideal Mahones, just as in ancient times every army heard the imaginative cry of Achilles from the ramparts as they marched to the field of glory.

General Mahone has not yet passed on life's highway the stone

that marks the highest point, having barely reached the meridian of life, yet he wears a triple wreath of civil, political, and military honors. In point of distinction Gen. Mahone reminds one of Napoleon. Not that he is gloomy and peculiar, but that his mind is bold, independent, and decisive; that his will and energy distance expedition, and that, with no fortune but his talents, he rushed into life, where rank and genius and wealth had arrayed themselves, and competition fled from him as from the glance of destiny. And as the young corporal beat down the unseemly mobs in the Tuilleries of Paris and made France the gem and wonder of earth, so Mahone has broken the idols in the temples of Virginia, remanted her ruins, and replaced in her future the rainbow of hope.

Like Winklered, gathering into his bosom the spears of Austria on his way to liberty, the spikes and shafts of bitterness and hate fall harmlessly at the feet of General Mahone. The paint, feathers, war dance, ambush, and scalping knife, the Bourbon warrior is innocuous to him.

The wonderful coolness, readiness, and power of the man was proved when the Joves of the Senate were hurling their wrathful bolts at him; when the little William Tells of the Senate were trying to shoot political apples off his head, and he was as calm as old Ben. Franklin when he tied a key to his kite and sent it up to draw the lightning from the cloud, master of the situation; he was unmoved, unshaken, unterrified.

He has never yet been found napping, when any political work was to be done; he has never yet been found unprepared to meet the powerful combinations that have been formed to crush him. There is no man living against whom deeper schemes have been laid, and his enemies have found it well nigh impossible to trap him. He can strike with the directness of a thunderbolt, or talk like Talleyrand, when occasion requires it. In judging him, all signs fail, political, he is as likely to come across the fields or through the woods, as along the road. His power was acknowledged in Virginia a long time before the Vesuvius of readjustment began to bloom. He has been the power behind the throne for years, and now he is power, throne, and all.—*The Wedge*

EDITOR NEWBERNIAN.—It is a subject of fearful curiosity to inquire into the causes which are so rapidly conducting the Democratic party of North Carolina to defeat in the next elections, and the State to utter ruin and destruction. I make these remarks because of the action of the Council of State, in refusing to call a session of the Legislature, to provide for the lawful election of our ninth member of Congress. Why is it, that Democratic officials are so unsound in principle, and untrue to party? When did North Carolina delegate the power to Congress, to provide the machinery for the election of her members to that body? What Democrat believes that Congress has the right to do for a State anything whatever which a State is competent to do for herself? What Jeffersonian Democrat will dare to say, that the machinery to elect any and all officers does not exist on the inside of the State, but on the outside? And who is the traitor to principle, that would construe the Constitution so as to pervert and prostitute the sovereign power of the people?

The power not delegated by the Constitution to the United States

is in the States, reserved to them respectively or to the people, and in continuing this power the citizen finds his only security for State and Democratic rights; I therefore assert my faith in this rigid and ancient Democratic purity: That the General Government should be kept within the limits of its delegated powers.

Our Governor being mindful of the rights of the people, advised with the Attorney General, he said the machinery did not exist, this was sufficient for every fair-minded man, but when the Council assembled, certain members went out of their legitimate sphere to cast a slur upon our able Attorney-General and all of his supporters who put him in office. If they will stir their own cush, they will have enough to do. We had, I thought, a full mess of Congressional legislation in the States during reconstruction. We said then that those laws were nothing but party iniquity reduced to elementary principles. If we were true to honor then, how can we be false to honor now? If Thomas Jefferson should come forth from his resting place and audibly proclaim to the people of North Carolina, that Congress could lawfully do this thing, I might vote for two members of Congress at the coming election, but as this is improbable, I shall only vote for one. I am disgusted with the game recently introduced into my party: 'Now you see it, and now you don't see it.' We must go back to the corner stones and lime trees of Mr. Jefferson, otherwise the problem to be solved by every good Democrat will be, how far can he be led quietly along with his nose inserted between the teeth of a set of jackasses? Democrats must stand by the Constitution, and if the Government falls let the terrible catastrophe be chargeable to the opposition. They are working its downfall.

JOHNSON H. BRYAN.

April 1st, '82.

THE TEXAS COLORED STATE CONVENTION.

WACO, April 5.—The convention met this morning with about 200 delegates present. Hon. J. J. Hamilton, Editor of the *Austin Citizen* and Corresponding Secretary of the Republican State Executive Committee, was unanimously endorsed by the convention for U. S. Marshal of the Western District of Texas.

This is the largest convention of colored people ever held in the State, and represents the intelligent and prominent colored people from all sections.

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

We were glad to see quite a number of the colored people out to hear Mr. Scarborough on education. It is remarkable that according to their opportunities the colored people are doing more for the education of their children than the whites; and in the election to take place in May we believe they will speak as with the voice of man for the establishment of graded schools. Under the act of the General Assembly, all the taxes they pay go to increase their school fund and make their schools more efficient.

Our Legislature has always been just toward the colored race in the matter of education, giving them appropriations for their normal schools and an equal share in the common school fund, and now when they themselves have an opportunity of advancing the interests of their race in this respect, we believe that they will do it.—*Tobacco Plant.*

THE EXCEPTIONAL

POINTS BY GUILTEAU'S COUNSEL—
THE EFFORTS WHICH WILL BE
MADE TO SECURE A NEW TRIAL.

The bill of exceptions in the Guiteau case as signed by Judge Cox, which has been printed, may be summarized:

On the ruling of the Court in allowing the Government to put in testimony as to the plea of insanity in rebuttal.

On the admission of R. S. McArthur's testimony that the prisoner had obtained \$100 from him on a note which had not been paid.

On the admission of the testimony of Charles Wehle that the prisoner, in 1872, collected over \$500 for Emil Haas, a client, which he failed to pay over.

On the overruling of the defendant's objection to the testimony of Wehle as to the conversations he had had with the prisoner after he had failed to pay over to Haas the money collected for him.

On the overruling of defendant's objection to the testimony of D. McLean Shaw, detailing conversation he had with the prisoner in 1872 or 1873, in which he (the prisoner) spoke of 'sticking' some one with a brass watch.

On the admission of the testimony of Shaw as to the prisoner speaking of borrowing money from Dr. MacArthur.

In the admission of the following question and answer in the examination of Dr. Fordyce Barker: "Is the habit of boasting of intimacy with people holding high position and possessing influence and power, when the fact is otherwise, any evidence, in your judgment as a scientist, of an insane delusion?" Answer—"It is not an evidence of a delusion of an insane person, because it is not the result of disease, and insanity is a disease. It is a result of vanity and self-conceit and love of notoriety. These are vices, and not disease."

In the admission of the testimony of Henry N. Collyer that the prisoner in 1873 collected, as attorney for Rees Brothers & Co., \$175, which he refused to pay over.

In allowing J. M. Justice, a witness, to be asked his opinion of the prisoner's power to distinguish right from wrong, an exception being taken also to the answer that he believed the prisoner to be able to distinguish right from wrong.

In the admission of the letter addressed to Col. Corkhill, submitted December 15, to which the defence objected on the ground that it was incomplete, a piece having been cut out.

To the admission of the testimony of Annie Dnmire, formerly the wife of the prisoner, that when she lived with him, from 1869 to 1874, she never saw anything that would indicate that he was a man of unsound mind.

To the admission of answer of Dr. A. McL. Hamilton as to the prisoner's sanity—"I believe the man to be sane, although eccentric, and to be able to distinguish the difference between right and wrong, and to know the consequences of any act he may be doing."

To admission of answer of Dr. Hamilton that there are a great many medically insane people who do know the difference between right and wrong.

The fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth exceptions relate to the admission of the hypothetical questions of the Government and the

replies thereto of various experts.

To the admission in the testimony of Dr. Stearns, who saw the prisoner on several occasions in jail and conversed with him, of the question if there was anything in the statements of the prisoner to indicate that he was under an insane delusion when he murdered the President, and his answer thereto that he could not take his statement, 'in itself and by itself as an evidence of insanity.'

To certain questions asked Dr. O. Everts, who, with other medical experts, examined the prisoner, as to his opinion from that examination, and his answer that he had an opinion, and it was that he was sane.

To allowing Dr. A. E. McDonald to be asked, 'Is an impulse successfully resisted for two or three weeks irresistible?' And allowing the answer to be given, 'I should not consider it so.'

To allowing the statement of Dr. McDoland to go to the jury, 'That the newspapers commenced to notice the fact that the interruptions were only given when the evidence was against him.'

To the refusal of the Court to strike out the testimony of Dr. Kempster: 'I asked him whether he considered the Apostles insane. He evidently discovered the dilemma he was in.'

To the refusal of the Court, while evidence in sur-rebuttal was being offered by defendant, to examine but one witness (James Brooks) named in the affidavit of Mr. Scoville.

On the refusal of the Court to allow Dr. George M. Beard, a medical expert called by defendant in sur-rebuttal, to answer the hypothetical questions.

To the charge of Judge Cox thirty-six clauses are made the subjects of exception.

KILLED HIS NIECE FOR A GHOST.

A letter received in this city yesterday from Floyd Court House stated that a man named Lewis Joice, residing in the vicinity of the court house, was aroused from his sleep several nights ago by a strange noise which proceeded from his bed. After listening it is said he concluded that it was a ghost, and grabbed up an axe which he kept at the head of his bed for protection, and with great force hurled it in the direction of the strange noise which he said seemed like something sliding on the floor.

The result was he split open the head of his niece, about ten years old, who had gotten up in her sleep and crawled around the floor, and she died almost instantly. An examination was held and the man released from the charge of murder.—*Richmond Whig.*

The *Richmond Whig*, Gen. Mahone's organ, comes out squarely for the administration and advises the nomination for Congress of men who will support President Arthur. The *New York Times* prefers men who will support the republican party, but willing to put up with this if no more can be had now.—*North State.*

John H. Waugh, we see it announced, has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper and Guager for the fifth district of North Carolina. This appointment has been made we suppose in recognition of the party services of Robert Waugh, his father, a negro democrat, who has not voted the republican ticket for the last 6 or 7 years.

Judge Bynum will probably be nominated by the Republicans for the Supreme Court Judge.